



# PROCEEDINGS

## International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT II

July 5-6, 2012



Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University  
in Collaboration with  
Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah



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Editors:

Agus Subyanto

Mualimin

Prihantoro



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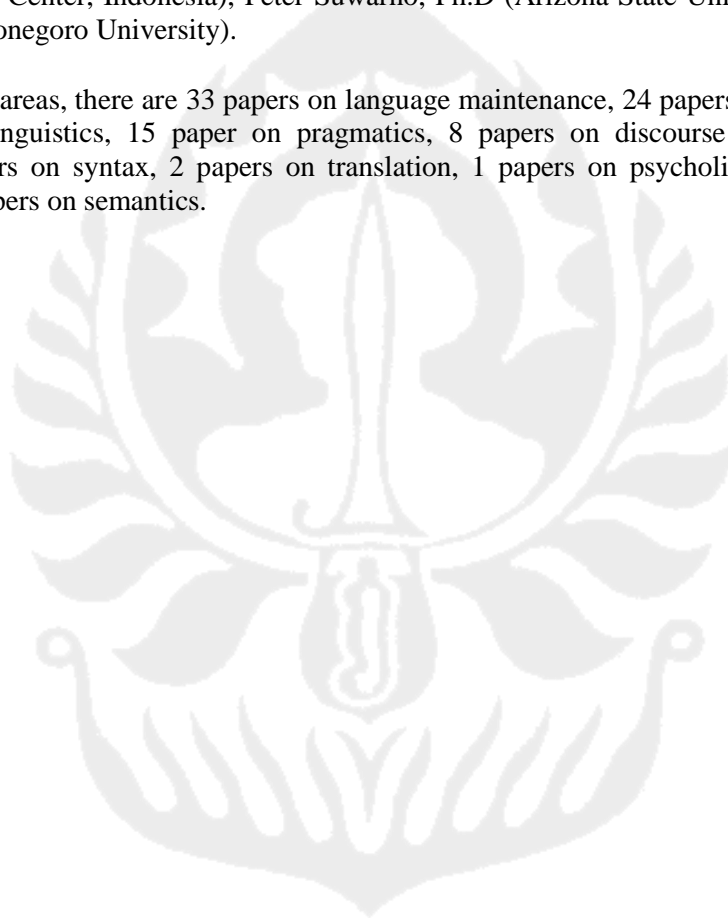
## **Editors' Note**

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift II is a continuation of the previous international seminar with the same theme conducted by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University in July 2011. We do hope that the seminar with this theme can become a yearly program of the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University, as we see that this topic still needs our serious attention due to the inevitable impact of globalization on the life of indigenous languages.

We would like to thank the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this collection of papers. Thanks also go to the head and secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

The table of contents lists all the papers presented at the seminar. The first five papers are those presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Prof. Dr. Hanna (Balai Bahasa Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara, Indonesia), Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo (Atma Jaya Catholic University, Indonesia), Dr. Sugiyono (Language Center, Indonesia), Peter Suwarno, Ph.D (Arizona State University), and Herudjati Purwoko, Ph.D (Diponegoro University).

In terms of the topic areas, there are 33 papers on language maintenance, 24 papers on language learning, 19 paper on sociolinguistics, 15 paper on pragmatics, 8 papers on discourse analysis, 8 paper on morphology, 2 papers on syntax, 2 papers on translation, 1 papers on psycholinguistics, 1 papers on phonology, and 1 papers on semantics.



## CONTENTS

<b>Editor's note</b> .....	
BAHASA DAERAH PADA ERA GLOBALISASI PELUANG DAN TANTANGANNYA <i>Hanna</i> .....	1
PENANGANAN BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH TANTANGAN <i>Sugiyono</i> .....	9
LINGUISTIC DOMAINS: KEYS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF JAVANESE <i>Herudjati Purwoko</i> .....	16
REVITALISASI BUDAYA NGA-DONGENG LEWAT TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BUDAYA TUTUR (SASTRA LISAN) DIKALANGAN KELUARGA SUNDA MODERN <i>Asih Prihandini &amp; Denny Nugraha</i> .....	28
MENGURAI DILEMA BAHASA KAILI DITENGAH ARUS GLOBALISASI <i>Deni Karsana</i> .....	33
THE IMPORTANCE OF POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE <i>Dwi Wulandari</i> .....	39
LANGUAGE ATTRITION IN JAVA (SOME NOTES ON THE PROSSES OF JAVANESES LANGUAGE LOSS) <i>Hendarto Supatra</i> .....	44
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU DI DAERAH TERTINGGAL <i>Hidayatul Astar</i> .....	51
PERANAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA GAUL REMAJA INDONESIA <i>I Dewa Putu Wijana</i> .....	55
KARONESSE INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN AS THE REFLECTION OF KARONESSE MAINTENANCE <i>Indah Arvianti</i> .....	58
PERGESERAN BAHASA SUNDA DAN BAHASA CINA DI JAWA BARAT: ANALISIS KOMPARATIF <i>M. Abdul Khak</i> .....	62
KERAPUHAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA KELUARGA MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN <i>M. Suryadi</i> .....	68
PANDANGAN WONG USING BANYUWANGI TERHADAP BAHASA USING: KAJIAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA <i>M. Oktavia Vidiyanti</i> .....	73
SASAK LANGUAGE AND TINDIH MAINTAINING <i>Muhammad</i> .....	78

MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE TO SUPPORT CHARACTER EDUCATION IN GLOBALIZATION ERA <i>Ngadiso</i> .....	83
ON MONITORING LANGUAGE CHANGE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING <i>Prihantoro</i> .....	86
ASPEK SOSIAL BUDAYA, DAN KEPERIBADIAN INDIVIDU SEBAGAI JEMBATAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU <i>Rukni Setyawati</i> .....	95
MAINTAINING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE THROUGH UNDERSTANDING THE PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE (THE PROBLEM IN MAINTAINING 'FUKIEN (HOKKIEN)' AND 'HAKKA' DIALECTS AS INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE AMONG OVERSEAS CHINESE SOCIETY IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA) <i>Swany Chiakrawati</i> .....	101
THE DYING PHENOMENON OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USE IN ITS SPEECH COMMUNITY <i>Teguh Sarosa</i> .....	105
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA VS PERUBAHAN BAHASA PADA CAKAP KARO DI TANAH KARO, SUMATERA UTARA <i>Yune Andryani Pinem</i> .....	109
AM I A TROUBLE MAKER? FILLER WORDS IN SPONTANEOUS SPEECH; STRATEGIES OR INTERFERENCE (PRELIMINARY STUDY) <i>Arapa Efendi</i> .....	116
TEACHING RHETORICS THROUGH LANGUAGES IN ADVERTISEMENTS <i>Isry Laila Syathroh</i> .....	121
BUKA PINTU: BUHUN YANG TIDAK SELALU TERISTIMEWAKAN <i>Juanda &amp; Nungki Heriyati</i> .....	124
THE FLOWS OF IDEAS OF ENGLISH ARGUMENTS BY INDONESIAN WRITERS FOUND IN THE OPINION FORUM OF THE JAKARTA POST: AN INDICATION OF LANGUAGE SHIFT <i>Katharina Rustipa, Abbas Achmad Badib, Djoko Sutopo</i> .....	130
REQUESTS IN JAVANESE: A CASE STUDY ON READERS FORUM OF PS MAGAZINE <i>Mualimin</i> .....	135
ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH THE CULTURE OF LEARNER'S INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE <i>Lalu Ari Irawan</i> .....	140
ENGLISH LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS WITH MULTI CULTURAL BACKGROUND AT BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TOURISM <i>Naniek Kuswardhani and Retno Budi Wahyuni</i> .....	146
SPEECH PLANNINGS IN THE STUDENTS' COVERSATION (A CASE STUDY OF FOURTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY) <i>Sri Mulatsih</i> .....	151

BUILDING CROSS – CULTURAL COMPETENCE TO IMPROVE ENGLISH EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION <i>Sri Murtiningsih</i> .....	156
CITATION AND TENSE FOR REVIEWING PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE INTRODUCTION SECTION OF ENGLISH SCIENCE JOURNALS BY NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS. <i>Suharno, Abbas A. Badib, and Joko Sutopo</i> .....	160
CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS BASED ON THE STUDENT’S CULTURAL VALUES (A SURVEY OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS EXPERIENCED BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT, JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY) <i>Syaifur Rochman</i> .....	164
DECONSTRUCTION OF IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY OF LANGUAGE-CULTURE MAINTENANCE IN SUNDANESE MEDIA <i>Retno Purwani Sari</i> .....	169
KATA BERINFIKS DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA <i>Prima Hariyanto</i> .....	173
UNIVERSAL NASAL ASSIMILATIONS IN MONOMORPHEMIC AND POLYMORPHEMIC WORDS ACROSS LANGUAGES <i>Surono</i> .....	177
AMBANG KONTRAS AKUSTIK INTONASI KALIMAT DEKLARATIF-INTEROGATIF DALAM BAHASA SUNDA <i>Yusup Irawan</i> .....	184
ANALISIS PRAGMATIK TEKS HUMOR POLITIK PADA SITUS WWW.KETAWA.COM <i>Ajeng Dianing Kartika</i> .....	191
ANALYZING THE WORD CHOICE IN RELATION TO THE SEMANTIC ADJUSTMENT IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF DISNEY’S DONALD DUCK SERIAL COMIC BOOK <i>Dahlya Indra Nurwanti</i> .....	195
THE RHETORICAL STRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES OF THE STUDENTS’ REQUESTS IN THE WEB DISCUSSION FORUM <i>Daniel Ginting</i> .....	202
EMBODIED EXPERIENCES IN METAPHORS IN BAHASA INDONESIA <i>Deli Nirmala</i> .....	207
KOSAKATA WARNA DALAM BAHASA SUNDA KANEKES <i>Hyunisa Rahmanadia</i> .....	212
THE IMPLICATURE AND VIOLATIONS OF CONVERSATIONAL MAXIMS IN INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS <i>Muhamad Ahsanu</i> .....	217
JAVANESE AFFECTIVE WORDS IN TERM OF ADDRESS <i>Oktiva herry Chandra</i> .....	225

KONSEP WANGI DALAM JANGJAWOKAN MINYAK SEUNGIT: KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA JATISARI, KECAMATAN JATISARI, KABUPATEN CIANJUR <i>Rizki Hidayatullah dan Septi Mustika Sari</i> .....	233
MENDADAK "BAHASA INDONESIA": DAYA ILOKUSIONER DALAM TUTURAN M. TABRANI IHWAL USULAN NAMA BAHASA PERSATUAN <i>Syihabul Irfan</i> .....	237
THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BANYUMASAN CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES <i>Chusni Hadiati</i> .....	246
A RELEVANCE-THEORETIC ANALYSIS OF PARALLELISM IN MUSTOFA BISRI'S "SIAPA MENYURUH" <i>Mytha Candria</i> .....	250
FROM MARTO TO MARFELINO, A SHIFT IN NAMING IN GOTPUTUK VILLAGE <i>Nurhayati</i> .....	254
PEMERTAHANAN LOGAT BAHASA IBU DI WILAYAH KOTA KENDAL <i>Yovita M. Hartarini</i> .....	260
PERSON DIEXIS DALAM BODORAN SUNDA (STUDI KASUS PADA BODORAN SUNDA CANGEHGAR EPISODE "BASA CINA" DAN "ASAL-USUL") <i>Zubaedah Wiji Lestari &amp; Muhamad Qushoy</i> .....	269
POLA PILIHAN BAHASA DALAM JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL (STUDI KASUS DI PASAR WINONG, KABUPATEN PATI) <i>Agus Sudono</i> .....	275
CAMPUR KODE BAHASA BETAWI DAN BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM KOLOM "ALI ONCOM" PADA SURAT KABAR HARIAN POS KOTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIS <i>Devina Christania &amp; Pradipta Wulan Utami</i> .....	280
JAVANESE CULTURE DEPICTED IN THE USE OF KINSHIP ADDRESS TERMS <i>Evynurul Laily Zen</i> .....	284
MEMANFAATKAN DATA-DATA BAHASA YANG HILANG DALAM REKAMAN HUMOR MAKING USE THE RECORDED LANGUAGE RELICS IN HUMOR PIECES <i>Khristianto &amp; Widya Nirmalawati</i> .....	288
WACANA MOB PAPUA: KAJIAN EKOLINGUISTIK DIALEKTIKAL <i>Maryanti E. Mokoagouw</i> .....	296
KAJIAN BAHASA PERHUBUNGAN MASYARAKAT DI SEMPADAN MALAYSIA-THAILAND: ANALISIS PILIHAN BAHASA <i>Mohammed Azlan Mis, Mohammad Fadzeli Jaafar, Norsimah Mat Awal, Hayati Lateh</i> .....	302
SALAM DALAM BEBERAPA BAHASA DI DUNIA <i>Sonezza Ladyanna</i> .....	305
INDUSTRI KREATIF, ANAK MUDA, DAN BASA SUNDA <i>Taufik Mulyadin</i> .....	311
ANALISIS DIALEK A DAN DIALEK O BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN FONOLOGI <i>Veria Septianingtias</i> .....	316

INTEGRASI BAHASA CINA DIALEK HAKKA PADA REGISTER PENAMBANGAN TIMAH INKONVENSIIONAL DI BANGKA <i>Yuni Ferawaty</i> .....	321
THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF SASAK SPEECH LEVEL: A SURVEY OF LANGUAGE USE AMONG SASAK YOUTHS IN WEST LOMBOK <i>Sudirman Wilian</i> .....	327
AFASIOLOGI: PERSPEKTIF LINGUISTIK <i>Luita Aribowo</i> .....	331
KONTRASTIF BAHASA MINANGKABAU DENGAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI TINJAU DARI SEGI PREPOSISI <i>Yuliarni</i> .....	336
LEXICAL MEANING AND ITS LOSS AND GAIN OF INFORMATION IN TRANSLATION <i>Frans I Made Brata</i> .....	346
PHONOLOGICAL PROCESS IN INDONESIAN SPEECH (CASE OF ASSIMILATION AND ELISION IN INDONESIAN) <i>Agus Hari Wibowo</i> .....	352
PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE CHOICE IN SEMARANG SOCIETY: A CASE STUDY ABOUT LANGUAGE SHIFT AND MAINTENANCE IN THE SUB DISTRICT OF SOUTH SEMARANG <i>Aan Setyawan</i> .....	358
PENGUNAAN KOSA KATA DALAM BAHASA TEGAL <i>Abadi Supriatin</i> .....	364
PRESERVING AND MAINTAINING NATIVE TONGUE THROUGH CULTURAL EXPOSURE <i>Agnes Widyaningrum</i> .....	369
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JAVANESE AS A COMPULSORY LOCAL CONTENT SUBJECT IN THE PRIMARY EDUCATION CURRICULUM TO MAINTENANCE THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN JAVA <i>Andi Rizki Fauzi</i> .....	375
THE IMPLICATION OF BEHAVIOURISM THEORY IN TEACHING GRAMMAR FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS <i>Anggi Riris Pawesty</i> .....	380
LANGUAGE CHOICE IN MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITIES <i>Anik Widyastuti</i> .....	383
INTRODUCING TRANSLATION ACTIVITY: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF LANGUAGE MANTAINENCE IN CLASSROOM <i>Barans Irawan Palangan</i> .....	387
USING CONSTRUCTIVIST METHOD TO TEACH HORTATORY EXPOSITION FOR GRADE 8 OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS <i>Bening Angga Dita</i> .....	392
THE ROLE OF KYAI IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE <i>Casiyah</i> .....	397



LAGU DOLANAN ANAK ALTERNATIVE SONGS IN TEACHING JAVANESE LANGUAGE FOR CHILDREN <i>Dewi Puspitasari</i> .....	401
TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL USING CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH <i>Didit Kurniadi</i> .....	406
RAGAM BAHASA DALAM UPACARA PRA-NIKAH ADAT SUNDA "NGEUYEUK SEUREUH" <i>Euis Kurniasih</i> .....	411
POLITENESS STRATEGIES <i>Fider Saputra T</i> .....	416
LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT <i>Hamza Aabeed .Khalfalla</i> .....	420
PRESERVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES THORUGH A MORE INTEGRATED NATIONAL CULTURAL STRATEGY <i>Hazairin Eko Prasetyo</i> .....	423
NARRATIVE DISCOURSE: HYBRID CONSTRUCTION AND DOUBLED VOICE IN EUDORA WELTY'S THE OPTIMIST'S DAUGHTER <i>I. M. Hendrarti</i> .....	428
WOMAN REPRESENTATION AT BUMPER STICKERS ON THE BACKS OF DUMP TRUCKS <i>Hetty Catur Ellyawati &amp; Muhammad Arief Budiman</i> .....	434
THE LETTER OF SECURITY COUNCIL ON "NO FLYING ZONE" IN THE POINT OF VIEW OF METHAPORIC ANALYSIS <i>Ignatius Maryoto</i> .....	437
TRANSITION THROUGH ACCULTURATION AMONG ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE, AND HOW IS ABOUT OUR IDENTITY ? <i>Ikha Adhi Wijaya</i> .....	443
LOCAL LANGUAGE MAINTAINCE: CASE STUDY IN A. HADIWIDJAJA FAMILY <i>Indriani Triandjojo</i> .....	447
THE LEARNERS' ATTITUDE TOWARD JAVANESE LANGUAGE SUBJECT AS ONE OF JAVANESE'S LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE EFFORT <i>Izzati Gemi Seinsiani</i> .....	452
INTRODUCING JAVANESE WEBLOGS ENHANCES PARTICIPATION TOWARDS JAVANESE DISCOURSE <i>Johanes Sutomo</i> .....	456
USE OF COHESIVE FEATURES IN ESL STUDENTS' E-MAIL AND WORD-PROCESSED TEXTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY <i>Khairi Alarbi Zaglom</i> .....	460

SPEECH LEVEL PATTERN AND REFERENCE/ DEIXIS BASED ON SOCIAL STATUS CLASSIFICATION OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USING (A STUDY ABOUT TRADITION AS INFLUENCE IN ISLAMIC ANCIENT BOARDING SCHOOL/PONDOK PESANTREN SALAFI LANGUAGE STYLE) <i>Kharisma Puspita Sari</i> .....	465
STRATEGIES OF CONSTRUCTING APPEALS IN OBAMA'S VICTORY SPEECH <i>Luqman Hakim</i> .....	470
DESIGNING WRITING TEST <i>Machalla Megaiab Abdullah</i> .....	474
PROSES ADAPTASI PENYERAPAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INGGRIS KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA : SEBUAH KAJIAN MORFOLOGI <i>Maria Theresia Priyastuti</i> .....	477
INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN ENGLISH COMPARED WITH BAHASA INDONESIA AND BASA SUNDA <i>Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari</i> .....	482
HOW TO PREVENT JAVANESE FROM LANGUAGE LOSS <i>Mas Sulis Setiyono</i> .....	487
'NGURI – NGURI BUDAYA JAWA' MELALUI PEMERTAHANAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DI MEDIA MASSA <i>Meka Nitrit Kawasari</i> .....	492
LANGUAGE CHOICE IN CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING APPROACH, A CASE OF STUDY IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS REFERS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING MULTIPLE-LANGUAGE IN TEACHING METHOD <i>Milad Ali Milad Addusamee</i> .....	497
JAVANESE VS. ENGLISH: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES ON LEARNERS <i>Nurul Adhalina</i> .....	499
LINGKUNGAN SEBAGAI SARANA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA <i>Peni kustiati</i> .....	504
KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK TERHADAP RAGAM BAHASA PERCAKAPAN PADA HARIAN SOLOPOS (KAJIAN ATAS RUBRIK "AH...TENANE") <i>Ratih Kusumaningsari</i> .....	507
THE IMPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL THEORY IN TEACHING READING A DESCRIPTIVE TEXT FOR MIDDLE AGE STUDENTS (FUNCTIONAL COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES IN LANGUAGE TEACHING) <i>Rayda Ary Ana</i> .....	512
BAHASA BANJAR: ITS VARIETIES AND CHARACTERISTICS (A CONCEPTUAL DESCRIPTION OF BAHASA BANJAR IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS POIN OF VIEW) <i>Rezqan Noor Farid</i> .....	517
THE REAL ACTIONS OF YOUNG GENERATION IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA <i>Rika Rahma Anissa</i> .....	522

THE PATTERNS OF CODE SWITCHING IN TEACHING AND LEARNING KITAB KUNING AND ITS IMPLICATIONS TO THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE <i>Saidatun Nafisah</i> .....	526
ENCOURAGING CHILDREN IN LEARNING ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVELY BY USING SOME FUN ACTIVITIES IN THE CLASSROOM <i>Sari Kusumaningrum</i> .....	531
DESIGNING SPEAKING TEST BETWEEN PERFORMANCE TEST AND IMITATIVE TEST FOR DEVELOPING VOCABULARY COMPETENCE <i>Setiawan Bayu Nugroho</i> .....	536
EMBODIMENT IN SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING <i>Solegar Anggit Prasetyo</i> .....	538
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA BELANDA MELALUI UJIAN INTEGRASI <i>Sri Sulihingtyas Drihartati</i> .....	543
POLA PEMILIHAN BAHASA DI KALANGAN PENUTUR JAWA KOTA SEMARANG <i>Suharyo</i> .....	547
TWILIGHT AND INDONESIAN YOUNG ADULT FICTION TUILET': A PARODY <i>Tri Pramesti</i> .....	551
MENULIS MENINGKATKAN KECERDASAN LINGUISTIK <i>Umi Jaroh</i> .....	556
LAGU WULELE SANGGULA MENUJU KEBERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU <i>Uniawati</i> .....	562
THE IMPLICATION ON TEACHING EFL (ENGLISH FOREIGN LANGUAGE) READING FUN TO VARIOUS LEVELS OF INDONESIAN STUDENTS <i>Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita</i> .....	567
ANALISIS KONTRASTIF MONOLINGUAL BAHASA INDONESIA <i>Wiwik Wijayanti</i> .....	571
CAMPUR KODE PADA RUBRIK GLANGGANG REMAJA: AITI MAJALAH PANJEBAR SEMANGAT <i>Wuri Sayekti Sutarjo</i> .....	574
PRESERVING AND PROTECTING JAVANESE LANGUAGES BY APPLYING CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN CLASSROOM (SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF PRAGMATICS) <i>Yessi Aprilia Waluyo</i> .....	578
THE APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN STANDAR KOMPETENSI LULUSAN (SKL) UJIAN NASIONAL SMP/MTsOF ENGLISH IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2011-2012 <i>Yohana Ika Harnita Sari</i> .....	583

SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT II			
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
07.30 - 08.20 WIB	REGISTRATION		LOBBY
08.20 - 08.45 WIB	OPENING		PAKOEBUWONO
08.45 - 10.45 WIB	PLENARY 1		PAKOEBUWONO
	Hanna	BAHASA DAERAH PADA ERA GLOBALISASI PELUANG DAN TANTANGANNYA	
	Sugiyono	PENANGANAN BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH TANTANGAN	
10.45 - 11.00 WIB	COFFEE BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 A		ROOM A
	Asih Prihandini, Deny Nugraha	REVITALISASI BUDAYA NGA-DONGENG LEWAT TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BUDAYA TUTUR (SASTRA LISAN) DIKALANGAN KELUARGA SUNDA MODERN	
	Deni Karsana	MENGURAI DILEMA BAHASA KAILI DITENGAH ARUS GLOBALISASI	
	Dwi Wulandari	THE IMPORTANCE OF POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE	
	Zubaedah Wiji Lestari & Muhamad Qushoy	PERSON DEIXIS IN SUNDANESSE JOKES (THE ANALYSIS OF CANGEHGAR IN "BASA CINA" AND "ASAL-USUL" EPISODES)	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 B		ROOM B
	I Dewa Putu Wijana	PERANAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA GAUL REMAJA INDONESIA	
	Indah Arvianti	KARONESSE INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN AS THE REFLECTION OF KARONESSE MAINTENANCE	
	Hendarto Supatra	LANGUAGE ATTRITION IN JAVA (SOME NOTES ON THE PROSSES OF JAVANESES LANGUAGE LOSS)	
	M.Oktavia Vidiyanti	PANDANGAN WONG USING BANYUWANGI TERHADAP BAHASA USING: KAJIAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 C		ROOM C
	Muhammad	SASAK LANGUAGE AND TINDIH MAINTAINING	
	Ngadiso	MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE TO SUPPORT CHARACTER EDUCATION IN GLOBALIZATION ERA	
	M. Suryadi	KERAPUHAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA KELUARGA MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN	
	Yune Andryani Pinem	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA VS PERUBAHAN BAHASA PADA CAKAP KARO DI TANAH KARO, SUMATERA UTARA	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 D		ROOM D
	Rukni Setyawati	ASPEK SOSIAL BUDAYA, DAN KEPERIBADIAN INDIVIDU SEBAGAI JEMBATAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU	
	Swany Chiakrawati	MAINTAINING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE THROUGH UNDERSTANDING THE PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE (THE PROBLEM IN MAINTAINING 'FUKIEN (HOKKIEN)' AND 'HAKKA' DIALECTS AS INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE AMONG OVERSEAS CHINESE SOCIETY IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA)	
	Teguh Sarosa	THE DYING PHENOMENON OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USE IN ITS SPEECH COMMUNITY	
	Prihantoro	ON MONITORING LANGUAGE CHANGE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING	
12.30 - 13.30 WIB	BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO

*International Seminar “Language Maintenance and Shift II”, July 5-6, 2012*

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Aan Setyawan	PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE CHOICE IN SEMARANG SOCIETY; STUDY ABOUT LANGUAGE SHIFT AND MAINTENANCE	ROOM A
	Abadi Supriatin	PENGUNAAN KOSA KATA DALAM BAHASA TEGAL	
	Agnes Widyaningrum	PRESERVING AND MAINTAINING NATIVE TONGUE THROUGH CULTURAL EXPOSURE	
	Andi Rizki Fauzi	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JAVANESE AS A COMPULSORY LOCAL CONTENT SUBJECT IN THE PRIMARY EDUCATION CURRICULUM TO MAINTENANCE THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN JAVA	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Anggi Riris Pawesty	THE IMPLICATION OF BEHAVIOURISM THEORY IN TEACHING GRAMMAR FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS	ROOM A
	Anik Widyastuti	LANGUAGE CHOICE IN MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITIES	
	Barans Irawan Palangan	INTRODUCING TRANSLATION ACTIVITY: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF LANGUAGE MAINTAINENCE IN CLASSROOM	
	Bening Angga Dita	USING CONSTRUCTIVIST METHOD TO TEACH HORTATORY EXPOSITION FOR GRADE 8 OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Casiyah	THE ROLE OF KYAI IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	ROOM B
	Dewi Puspitasari	LAGU DOLANAN ANAK ALTERNATIVE SONGS IN TEACHING JAVANESE LANGUAGE FOR CHILDREN	
	Didit Kurniadi	TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL USING CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH	
	Euis Kurniasih	RAGAM BAHASA DALAM UPACARA PRA-NIKAH ADAT SUNDA “NGEUYEUK SEUREUH”	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Fider Saputra T	LANGUAGE POLITENESS	ROOM C
	Hamza Aabeed .K.	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT	
	Hazairin Eko Prasetyo	PRESERVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES THORUGH A MORE INTEGRATED NATIONAL CULTURAL STRATEGY	
	I. Maria Hendrarti	NARRATIVE DISCOURSE: HYBRID CONSTRUCTION AND DOUBLED VOICE IN EUDORA WELTY’S <i>THE OPTIMIST’S DAUGHTER</i>	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Hetty Catur Ellyawati, Muhammad Arief Budiman	WOMAN REPRESENTATION AT BUMPER STICKERS ON THE BACKS OF DUMP TRUCKS	ROOM D
	Ignatius Maryoto	THE LETTER OF SECURITY COUNCIL ON “NO FLYING ZONE” IN THE POINT OF VIEW OF METHAPORIC ANALYSIS	
	Ikha Adhi Wijaya	TRANSITION THROUGH ACCULTURATION AMONG ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE, AND HOW IS ABOUT OUR IDENTITY ?	
	Indriani Triandjojo	LOCAL LANGUAGE MAINTAINCE: CASE STUDY IN A. HADIWIDJAJA FAMILY	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Izzati Gemi Seinsiani	THE LEARNERS’ ATTITUDE TOWARD JAVANESE LANGUAGE SUBJECT AS ONE OF JAVANESE’S LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE EFFORT	ROOM A
	Johanes Sutomo	INTRODUCING JAVANESE WEBLOGS ENHANCES PARTICIPATION TOWARDS JAVANESE DISCOURSE	
	Khairi Zaglom	USE OF COHESIVE FEATURES IN ESL STUDENTS’ E-MAIL AND WORD-PROCESSED TEXTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY	
	Kharisma Puspita Sari	SPEECH LEVEL PATTERN AND REFERENCE/ DEIXIS BASED ON SOCIAL STATUS CLASSIFICATION OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USING (A STUDY ABOUT TRADITION AS INFLUENCE IN ISLAMIC ANCIENT BOARDING SCHOOL/PONDOK PESANTREN SALAFI LANGUAGE STYLE)	

*International Seminar "Language Maintenance and Shift II", July 5-6, 2012*

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Luqman Hakim	STRATEGIES OF CONSTRUCTING APPEALS IN OBAMA'S VICTORY SPEECH	ROOM B
	Machalla Megaiab Abdullah	DESIGNING WRITING TEST	
	Maria Theresia Priyastuti	PROSES ADAPTASI PENYERAPAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INGGRIS KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA : SEBUAH KAJIAN MORFOLOGI	
	Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari	INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN ENGLISH COMPARED WITH BAHASA INDONESIA AND BASA SUNDA	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Mas Sulis Setiyono	HOW TO PREVENT JAVANESE FROM LANGUAGE LOSS	ROOM C
	Meka Nitrit Kawasari	'NGURI – NGURI BUDAYA JAWA' MELALUI PEMERTAHANAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DI MEDIA MASSA	
	Milad Ali Milad Addusamee	LANGUAGE CHOICE IN CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING APPROACH, A CASE OF STUDY IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS REFERS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING MULTIPLE-LANGUAGE IN TEACHING METHOD	
	Nurul Adhalina	JAVANESE VS. ENGLISH: POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES ON LEARNERS	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Peni kustiati	LINGKUNGAN SEBAGAI SARANA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA	ROOM D
	Ratih Kusumaningsari	KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK TERHADAP RAGAM BAHASA PERCAKAPAN PADA HARIAN SOLOPOS (KAJIAN ATAS RUBRIK "AH...TENANE")	
	Rayda Ary Ana	THE IMPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL THEORY IN TEACHING READING A DESCRIPTIVE TEXT FOR MIDDLE AGE STUDENTS (FUNCTIONAL COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES IN LANGUAGE TEACHING)	
	Rezqan Noor Farid	BAHASA BANJAR: ITS VARIETIES AND CHARACTERISTICS (A CONCEPTUAL DESCRIPTION OF BAHASA BANJAR IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS POIN OF VIEW)	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Rika Rahma Anissa	THE REAL ACTIONS OF YOUNG GENERATION IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA	ROOM A
	Saidatun Nafisah	THE PATTERNS OF CODE SWITCHING IN TEACHING AND LEARNING <i>KITAB KUNING</i> AND ITS IMPLICATIONS TO THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	
	Sari Kusumaningrum	ENCOURAGING CHILDREN IN LEARNING ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVELY BY USING SOME FUN ACTIVITIES IN THE CLASSROOM	
	Setiawan Bayu Nugroho	DESIGNING SPEAKING TEST BETWEEN PERFORMANCE TEST AND IMITATIVE TEST FOR DEVELOPING VOCABULARY COMPETENCE	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Solegar Anggit Prasetyo	EMBODIMENT IN SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING	ROOM B
	Sri Sulihingtyas Drihartati	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA BELANDA MELALUI UJIAN INTEGRASI	
	Suharyo	POLA PEMILIHAN BAHASA DI KALANGAN PENUTUR JAWA KOTA SEMARANG	
	Tri Pramesti	TWILIGHT AND INDONESIAN YOUNG ADULT FICTION <i>TUILET'</i> : A PARODY	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Umi Jaroh	MENULIS MENINGKATKAN KECERDASAN LINGUISTIK	ROOM C
	Uniwati	LAGU WULELE SANGGULA MENUJU KEBERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU	
	Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita	THE IMPLICATION ON TEACHING EFL (ENGLISH FOREIGN LANGUAGE) READING FUN TO VARIOUS LEVELS OF INDONESIAN STUDENTS	
	Wiwik Wijayanti	ANALISIS KONTRASTIF MONOLINGUAL BAHASA INDONESIA	

*International Seminar "Language Maintenance and Shift II", July 5-6, 2012*

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Wuri Sayekti Sutarjo	CAMPUR KODE PADA RUBRIK GLANGGANG REMAJA: AITI MAJALAH PANJEBAR SEMANGAT	ROOM D
	Yessi Aprilia Waluyo	PRESERVING AND PROTECTING JAVANESE LANGUAGES BY APPLYING CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN CLASSROOM (SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF PRAGMATICS)	
	Yohana Ika Harnita Sari	THE APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN STANDAR KOMPETENSI LULUSAN (SKL) UJIAN NASIONAL SMP/MTsOF ENGLISH IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2011 – 2012	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	<b>PARALLEL 2 A</b>		ROOM A
	Arapa Efendi	AM I A TROUBLE MAKER? FILLER WORDS IN SPONTANEOUS SPEECH; STRATEGIES OR INTERFERENCE (PRELIMINARY STUDY)	
	Isry Laila Syathroh	TEACHING RHETORICS THROUGH LANGUAGES IN ADVERTISEMENTS	
	Juanda, Nungki Heriyati	BUKA PINTU: BUHUN YANG TIDAK SELALU TERISTIMEWAKAN	
	Katharina Rustipa, Abbas Achmad Badib, Djoko Sutopo	THE FLOWS OF IDEAS OF ENGLISH ARGUMENTS BY INDONESIAN WRITERS FOUND IN THE OPINION FORUM OF THE JAKARTA POST: AN INDICATION OF LANGUAGE SHIFT	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	<b>PARALLEL 2 B</b>		ROOM B
	Lalu Ari Irawan	ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH THE CULTURE OF LEARNER'S INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE	
	Naniek Kuswardhani, Retno Budi Wahyuni	ENGLISH LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS WITH MULTI CULTURAL BACKGROUND AT BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TOURISM	
	Sonezza Ladyanna	SALAM DALAM BEBERAPA BAHASA DI DUNIA	
	Sri Murtiningsih	BUILDING CROSS – CULTURAL COMPETENCE TO IMPROVE ENGLISH EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	<b>PARALLEL 2 C</b>		ROOM C
	Suharno, Abbas A. Badib, Joko Sutopo	CITATION AND TENSE FOR REVIEWING PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE INTRODUCTION SECTION OF ENGLISH SCIENCE JOURNALS BY NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS.	
	Syaifur Rochman	CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS BASED ON THE STUDENT'S CULTURAL VALUES (A SURVEY OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS EXPERIENCED BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT, JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY)	
	Luita Aribowo	AFASIOLOGI: PERSPEKTIF LINGUISTIK	
	Dahlya Indra Nurwanti	ANALYZING THE WORD CHOICE IN RELATION TO THE SEMANTIC ADJUSTMENT IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF DISNEY'S DONALD DUCK SERIAL COMIC BOOK	
14.30 - 16.00 WIB	<b>PARALLEL 2D</b>		ROOM D
	Ajeng Dianing Kartika	ANALISIS PRAGMATIK TEKS HUMOR POLITIK PADA SITUS WWW.KETAWA.COM	
	Daniel Ginting	THE RHETORICAL STRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES OF THE STUDENTS' REQUESTS IN THE WEB DISCUSSION FORUM	
	Muhamad Ahsanu	THE IMPLICATURE AND VIOLATIONS OF CONVERSATIONAL MAXIMS IN INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS	
	Agus Hari Wibowo	PHONOLOGICAL PROCESS IN INDONESIAN SPEECH (CASE OF ASSIMILATION AND ELISION IN INDONESIAN)	
16.00 - 16.30 WIB	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>		PAKOEBUWONO

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3A		ROOM A
	Prima Hariyanto	KATA BERINFIKS DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA	
	Surono	UNIVERSAL NASAL ASSIMILATIONS IN MONOMORPHEMIC AND POLYMORPHEMIC WORDS ACROSS LANGUAGES	
	Yusup Irawan	AMBANG KONTRAS AKUSTIK INTONASI KALIMAT DEKLARATIF-INTEROGATIF DALAM BAHASA SUNDA	
	Maryanti E. Mokoagouw	WACANA MOB PAPUA: KAJIAN EKOLINGUISTIK DIALEKTIKAL	
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3 B		ROOM B
	Deli Nirmala	EMBODIED EXPERIENCES IN METAPHORS IN BAHASA INDONESIA	
	Hyunisa Rahmanadia	KOSAKATA WARNA DALAM BAHASA SUNDA KANEKES	
	Rizki Hidayatullah, Septi Mustika Sari	KONSEP WANGI DALAM JANGJAWOKAN MINYAK SEUNGIT: KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA JATISARI, KECAMATAN JATISARI, KABUPATEN CIANJUR	
	Chusni Hadiati	THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BANYUMASAN CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES	
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3 C		ROOM C
	Oktiva herry Chandra	JAVANESE AFFECTIVE WORDS IN TERM OF DDRESS	
	Mytha Candria	A RELEVANCE-THEORETIC ANALYSIS OF PARALLELISM IN MUSTOFA BISRI'S "SIAPA MENYURUH"	
	Yovita M. Hartarini	PEMERTAHANAN LOGAT BAHASA IBU DI WILAYAH KOTA KENDAL	
	Nurhayati	FROM MARTO TO MARFELINO, A SHIFT IN NAMING IN GOTPUTUK VILLAGE	
16.30 - 18.00 WIB	PARALLEL 3D		ROOM D
	Syihabul Irfan	MENDADAK "BAHASA INDONESIA": DAYA ILOKUSIONER DALAM TUTURAN M. TABRANI IHWAL USULAN NAMA BAHASA PERSATUAN	
	Mualimin	REQUESTS IN JAVANESE: A CASE STUDY ON READERS FORUM OF PS MAGAZINE	
	M. Abdul Khak	PERGESERAN BAHASA SUNDA DAN BAHASA CINA DI JAWA BARAT: ANALISIS KOMPARATIF	
	Hidayatul Astar	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU DI DAERAH TERTINGGAL	
18.00 - 19.00 WIB	PRAYING		PAKOEBUWONO
19.00 - 21.00 WIB	DINNER		PAKOEBUWONO
FRIDAY, JULY 6, 2012			
07.30 - 08.00 WIB	REGISTRATION		LOBBY
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4A		ROOM A
	Agus Sudono	POLA PILIHAN BAHASA DALAM JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL (STUDI KASUS DI PASAR WINONG, KABUPATEN PATI)	
	Devina Christania, Pradipta Wulan Utami	CAMPUR KODE BAHASA BETAWI DAN BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM KOLOM "ALI ONCOM" PADA SURAT KABAR HARIAN POS KOTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIS	
	Evynurul Laily Zen	SISTEM PANGGILAN KEKERABATAN SEBAGAI CERMIN BUDAYA DAN POLA PIKIR MASYARAKAT JAWA: DULU DAN KINI	
	Sudirman Wilian	THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF SASAK SPEECH LEVEL: A SURVEY OF LANGUAGE USE AMONG SASAK YOUTHS IN WEST LOMBOK	



*International Seminar "Language Maintenance and Shift II", July 5-6, 2012*

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	<b>PARALLEL 4B</b>		ROOM B
	Khristianto, Widya Nirmalawati	MAKING USE THE RECORDED LANGUAGE RELICS IN HUMOR PIECES	
	Mohammed Azlan Mis, Mohammad Fadzei Jaafar, Norsimah Mat Awal, Hayati Lateh	KAJIAN BAHASA PERHUBUNGAN MASYARAKAT DI SEMPADAN MALAYSIA-THAILAND: ANALISIS PILIHAN BAHASA	
	Sri Mulatsih	SPEECH PLANNINGS ON THE STUDENTS' CONVERSATION (A CASE STUDY OF FOURTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY)	
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	<b>PARALLEL 4C</b>		ROOM C
	Taufik Mulyadin	INDUSTRI KREATIF, ANAK MUDA, DAN BASA SUNDA	
	Veria Septianingtias	ANALISIS DIALEK A DAN DIALEK O BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN FONOLOGI	
	Yuni Ferawaty	INTERFERENSI BAHASA CINA DIALEK HAKKA PADA ISTILAH PENAMBANGAN TIMAH BANGKA	
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	<b>PARALLEL 4D</b>		ROOM D
	Yuliarni	KONTRASTIF BAHASA MINANGKABAU DENGAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI TINJAU DARI SEGI PREPOSISI	
	Frans I Made Brata	LEXICAL MEANING AND ITS LOSS AND GAIN OF INFORMATION IN TRANSLATION	
	Retno Purwani Sari	DECONSTRUCTION OF IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY OF LANGUAGE-CULTURE MAINTENANCE IN SUNDANESE MEDIA	
09.30 - 09.45 WIB	<b>CEFFEE BREAK</b>		PAKOEBUWONO
09.45 - 11.00 WIB	<b>PLENARY 2</b>		PAKOEBUWONO
	Herudjati Purwoko	LINGUISTIC DOMAINS: KEYS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF JAVANESE	
11.00 - 11.15 WIB	<b>CLOSING</b>		PAKOEBUWONO

**THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF SASAK SPEECH LEVEL:  
A SURVEY OF LANGUAGE USE AMONG SASAK YOUTHS IN WEST LOMBOK**

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**Abstract**

*This paper presents the findings of research investigating the extent to which Sasak youth in Lombok understand and master Sasak speech level. What has been afraid of by many as to the incompetence of the youth to using honorific vocabularies of Sasak and thereby the potential loss of this high variety of Sasak is proven. The average Sasak youth mastery of Sasak honorific vocabularies as well as their competence in using and constructing Sasak speech level are categorized as 'poor'. Their average scores for the vocabulary mastery are 56,58 and 51,55 for their sentence constructions and using the language variety. Several factors are addressed to have affected the unfavorable use of Sasak speech level among the youths. First, there is the environment factor, which is not conducive enough to allow people to use to hearing and practicing the honorific Sasak lexicon. The youth could hardly hear people talking respectfully and elegantly in home environment, neighborhood, at school or even wherever possible. This is due to the assumption that Speech levels belong only to the bangsawan 'aristocrat' family members. Second, the numbers of the noblemen family members who use this variety are also decreasing. There are, certainly, noblemen family decendants who consistently practice the use of speech level to their family members, but the numbers are quite a few. Third, the widely use of Bahasa Indonesia in almost every domain of language use cannot be avoided to influence the young generation to communicate in it wherever possible. And fourth, it appears that the time allotment to the teaching of Sasak as local content in the school curriculum does not allow to cover the teaching of the speech level.*

**Key words:** speech level, language variety loss, Sasak youth, language competence

**I. Introduction**

One of the language aspects currently being the concern of Sasak elders, particularly the bangsawan 'aristocrats', parents, and teachers of Sasak in Lombok is the incompetence of the Sasak youth to use Sasak speech level (*Base Sasak Alus*). It has long been noticed that more and more young Sasak generation are unable to communicate using 'standard' honorific Sasak to elder people, teachers, or adults when addressed in Sasak, rather they tend to response in Bahasa Indonesia.

Like Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, and Balinese, Sasak in Lombok is one of the few Western Indonesian Languages in which we find language level system, but Sasak is not as elaborate as Javanese as Nothofer (2000:57-84) has claimed. However, it is true that Javanese and Balinese have a considerable impact on Sasak speech level as evident in its few honorific vocabulary similarities. (*nggih, sampun, rawuh, sare, dahar*, etc) (see Wilian, 2006:32-53). What has been afraid of by many is that most Sasak youths now have no sufficient command of this *Alus* forms of the language when they communicate with the elders. Many Sasak elder figures got upset that if there were no continuous intergenerational language level transfer since childhood there would be no hope of hearing this high variety in the future any more. That would also mean that Sasak unique cultural wisdom would get loss and thus a loss of any kind of humanity would take place. For the Indonesian context, that would also imply that parts of the core value of the local cultural heritage that builds up Indonesian national culture is also missing. This article presents findings of a survey as well as ethnographic research as to the extent to which Sasak youths understand and use high variety of Sasak correctly and appropriately. Hence forth, it will illustrate how far this Sasak language variety has been declining among them, especially in the western part of the island, West Lombok Regency. This study, which was formally conducted from May through October 2011 along with my own longitudinal observation being native of Sasak myself, was

also aimed to find out "what linguistic and non-linguistic factors that affect the incompetence of the youth on the use of *Base Sasak Alus (BSA)* 'speech level' among the youth in Lombok.

## II. Speech Level in Sasak

Sasak belongs to a group of languages that have elaborate language level system like Javanese. Stevens (1965) and Nothofer (1975) have assumed that Sasak originate from Javanese, similar to Balinese, Sundanese, Madurese (Nothofer, 2000:57-84). It has been agreed that Sasak has three levels which are based on the social stratification of the people, namely *Menak (Perwangse)* 'aristocrat', *Perbape* 'middle class', and *Jajarkarang* 'lower class/common people'. Therefore, the language levels are named by Sasak using labels commonly used when responding to an addresss such as *Kaji-Meran* 'me/yes' variety (correspond to 'yes, your majesty, your honor, your highness') used to 'aristocrat family', *tiang-nggih* 'me/yes' or *base madya* for the 'middle class', and *aoq-ape* 'yes/what' or *biasa* variety 'normal' for the common. While the *Kaji-Meran* variety, the highest level commonly used to address higher ranking people in the old days, is scarcely heard in even any highly formal conversation, except in ceremonial cultural event like in the *sorong serah*<sup>1</sup> marriage ritual, the *tiang-nggih* form appears to be acceptable among Sasak speakers as a variety that would show respect when addressing a new acquaintance and respected older or younger persons. So far, however, no study has been done to the extent how *kaji-Meran* variety is used and maintained among the noblemen family members. The words instead are now replaced by the *tiang inggih* forms. They are used in addressing someone toward whom the speaker must show distance and formality or when talking to people who are owed special respect for some other reasons. They should generally be used when talking to people older than oneself or when speaking to those of the same age or younger.

For most occurrences the current use of the two styles are mainly indicated by the use of honorific pronominals (*tiang* 'I/me', *inggih/nggih* 'yes', *plungguh/plinggih* 'you'), demonstratives like *niki/nike* 'this/that', and a number of content vocabularies such as *lumbar/margi* 'go', *penenteng/penyerminan* 'eye', *lingsir* 'old'. Table 1 below shows the variety of Sasak Pronominals (mainly in *Ngeno-Ngene* and *meno-meni dialect*)

Table 1: Sasak Pronominals

Level	First Person 'I'	Second Person 'you'	Third Person 'he/she'
Low	<i>Aku</i>	<i>ante/'m (male)</i> <i>kamu/'m (female)</i>	<i>ie/nie/'n</i>
Mid	<i>Tiang</i>	<i>Side (neutral)</i> <i>plinggih/plungguh</i> (formal)	<i>ie/nie/'n</i>
High	<i>Kaji</i>	<i>Plungguh dekaji</i>	<i>Deside</i>

In general, for most common Sasak people in Lombok there are only two language varieties known, namely *Sasak Jamak/biasa* 'common/normal Sasak' used for everyday interaction and *Sasak Alus* 'refined Sasak'. Just as speech level in Javanese, proper language usage in Sasak involves the choice of variant vocabularies which is made according to the relationship between the speaker and the addressee, in addition to other factors which largely depend on the extra-linguistic context (for example the relative social status of and degree of familiarity between the discourse participants). Some illustrative examples of honorific vocabularies are given in Tabel 2 below.

Table 2: Examples of Sasak Honorific words

<i>Alus</i> 'High'	<i>Sedang</i> 'Mid'	<i>Biasa</i> 'Low'
<i>nggih</i>	<i>Nggih</i>	<i>Aoq</i> 'yes'
<i>sampun</i>	<i>Sampun</i>	<i>wah</i> 'already'
<i>majengan</i>	<i>medahar/ bekelor</i>	<i>mangan</i> 'to eat'
<i>pageran</i>	<i>Gigi</i>	<i>gigi</i> 'tooth'
<i>margi</i>	<i>Lumbar</i>	<i>lalo</i> 'to go'

<i>penyerminan</i>	<i>penenteng</i>	<i>mate</i>	'eye'
<i>mindah/sisip</i>	<i>ndek tiang taoq</i>	<i>ndek ku taoq</i>	'do't know'

### III. Research Methodology and Data Collection

The population of the study was the western Lombok Sasak natives aged 12 to 35. Based on the provincial demographic census conducted in 2010, it was reported that out of the 3.1 million inhabitants of Lombok, 599.609 people or 16 percent of the population live in West Lombok spreading from Batulayar District in the north-western coast to Sekotong District in the southern part of the island. Some of them are Balinese speakers of the Balinese ethnic group. The samples of the study were teenagers and adults from different social economic background occupying around the four adjacent districts, Gerung and Kediri in the south, Gunung Sari and Narmada in the north. Two of the sample areas were chosen for reasons that they are the center of the *Bangsawan Sasak* dwellings and that they are supposedly the main parts of Sasak language and cultural heritage. For data collection, 360 questionnaires aimed at attaining data on linguistic (for example, frequency of using *Base Alus* in family, neighborhood, and education domains) as well as non linguistic factors (age, sex, education, occupation, family background,) that could possibly affect the declining of the use of Sasak speech level variety amongst the youths were then distributed. Along with the questionnaire, in order to measure the samples' level of competence of the variety, test of mastery of Sasak honorific vocabularies and test of sentence construction were also administered.

The main corpus of the data are from the survey questionnaire, test of honorific vocabulary competence, and test of sentence construction by translating Bahasa Indonesia into *Base Sasak Alus*. There were also notes from a longitudinal ethnographic observation on how these young people use speech level, what their attitudes are to it, and how they would respond when addressed in Sasak colloquial variety by unfamiliar elder speakers of Sasak. Interviews with several people from elders, adults, to teenagers were also conducted. These data were used to cross-check the preliminary findings obtained from the questionnaire and test of competence.

The data from both the questionnaire and the competence test were then selected, classified, and tabulated into the computer to calculate the appearance of frequencies for each group variable by the use of SPSS.17. These data were then matched with the data gathered from the participant observation. To determine the competence of the samples in understanding and using Sasak speech level, the raw scores were converted using the following categories: 86 – 100 = very good; 70 – 85 = good; 56 – 69 = fair; 46 – 55 = poor; 1 – 45 = very poor.

### IV. Research Findings

Based on the quantitative data gained through the survey and participant observation it reveals that there is a tendency that *BSA* has been neglected by a large number of families. It was found out that the percentage of family members who are 'always' using speech level in their home domain is only 12,6%, 18,8% use it only 'frequently', and more than a half of the respondents (51,7%) claim that only 'rarely' do they use Sasak speech level in various occasions (N=325). As for the same question asked to the married respondents (N=206) who have already got children it was indicated that there are only 6,2% of the family who 'always' use speech level to their children, 22,2% said they 'occasionally' use it, and 18,2% claimed they only 'ever' express it in their lives. These figures show that the use of speech levels among the youth is scarcely heard. The following table (Table 3) shows the frequent use of speech level in such domains as family, schools, and certain situations.

**Tabel 3:** Frequency of Use of BSsA in Family, School, and Certain Situation Domain (N=325 )

Frequency of Use	Domain of Use					
	Family/ Other family member	%	School /Governement (with teacher, adm. staffs, head office)	%	Certain situations / outside home (with elder people, respected persons, etc)	%
Always	41	12,6	34	10,5	81	24,9
Often	61	18,8	78	24,0	78	24,0
Ever	168	51,7	134	41,2	97	29,8
Never	47	14,5	42	12,9	49	15,1
None /left blank	8	2,5	37	11,4	20	6,2
Total Respondents	325	100	325	100	325	100

These figures seem to reflect the tendency of the respondents' competence to use BSsA whereby, the average Sasak youth mastery on Sasak honorific vocabularies falls into nearly 'poor', namely 56,58 (close to 'enough') based on the score category above. Meanwhile their competence in using and constructing Sasak speech levels is categorized as 'poor', the mean score being 51,55. This may reveal that first, the linguistic environment is not conducive enough to allow people to use to hearing and practicing the honorific Sasak lexicon, not only in the family and neighborhood domain but also in 'formal' and social gathering like in the meeting of village leaders. The younger generation of Sasak rarely heard people talking using *Base Alus* even in such occasions like in the *pengajian* 'religious teaching' or *sangkep* 'informal meeting of villager leaders' or wherever possible. In other words most younger Sasak speakers are no longer being exposed to the *Alus* form in such a way that they are able to master its use. They only seem to know to use the most common *Alus* forms such as *tiang* 'I', *inggihi* 'yes', *silak* 'come on, go ahead'. This evident is supported by the fact that there is a tendency that the younger the respondents, the smaller the average attainment score on both the vocabulary as well as the sentence construction mastery of the respondents are, as shown by the 13–15 up to the 31–35 age group score (Chart 1). This may also mean that in terms of the competence of sentence construction, the older age group could be better than the younger or the lower age group, albeit not necessarily so, as shown by the following chart.

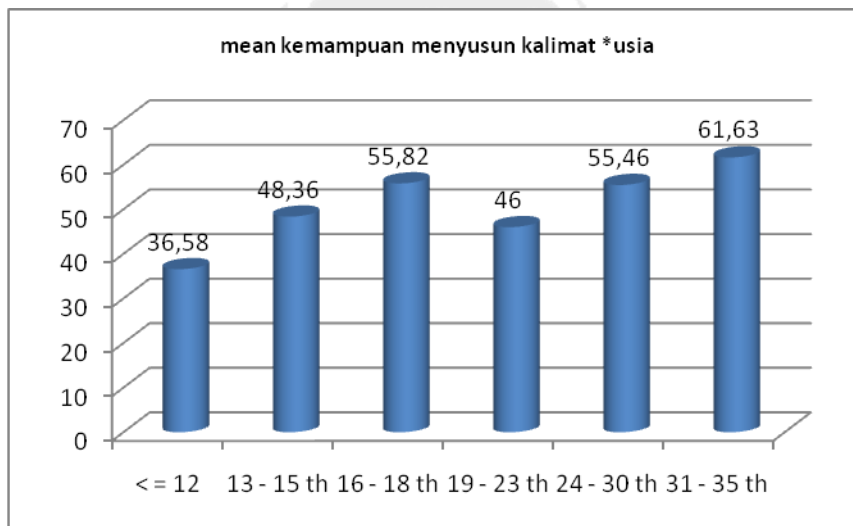


Chart 1 : Average score attainment on sentence construction based on age group

In most references of language maintenance and shift, however, usually there is a scalability of shift from older to younger age group of speakers, in the sense that, the younger the speakers' age group the lower the competence of the group toward the language, thus the weaker the maintenance of the language.

Second, other aspects of language use on Sasak are also clearly changing. Formal speeches are not generally made in Sasak. In many parts of the village governmental meetings, ceremonies or any other official activities in the island the *kepala desa* 'village head', for instance, always uses Indonesian when making public addresses, whether or not the audience are all Sasak speakers. At weddings and other significant community feasts, etc., Indonesian is invariably used for the formal parts of the occasion while Sasak is used during informal conversation.

Third, in most occurrence of the observation respondents tend to respond in Indonesian rather than Sasak when addressed in *Sasak Alus*. For most of them, they use Indonesian for reason that they do not want to be embarrassed with the mistakes they might make once they started to use the genre. For some others, the use of Bahasa Indonesia is considered more polite than that of Sasak. Young Sasak speakers think that using the national language gives more confidence to him/her and would be more prestigious, as one said to me "...if I use Bahasa Indonesia people may think that I am more educated and that would mean I feel like I am respected". Still for some others, they did not want to use *Alus* speech merely because they can't speak it and never heard people using that kind of code.

## V. Conclusion

The diminishing use of speech levels by younger speakers of Sasak are largely and directly related to the fact that this variety is rarely heard by the younger generation since their childhood, except that they are the descendants of the *bangsawan* 'noblemen' family. Some, however, according to an informant who comes from this group, are reluctant to use this *Alus* form because they could be mocked by their peer groups who are non-noble ancestry. And for most important reason, this high variety of language seems to be no longer used for formal addresses on ceremonial occasions. A large number of Sasak informal leaders tend to address their audience in Indonesian rather than Sasak, not to mention *Sasak Alus*. And for most other important reason, the widely use of Bahasa Indonesia in almost every domain of language use cannot be avoided to influence the young generation to communicate in it wherever possible. They also heard more and more people using Bahasa Indonesia more often than Sasak speech level when they communicate with elders in the office of *Kepala Desa* "village governmental office" or at school with teachers. And lastly, it seems that the time allotment to the teaching of Sasak as local content in the school curriculum does not allow to cover the teaching of the speech level. Unless no immediate action is taken, there is no doubt that the prognosis for the survival of the speech level in Sasak many generations into the future is not all that great. Above all, however, there is still some hope from the youth who agreed that the *Alus* speech is still needed as a way of preserving the unique cultural wisdom of the people of Sasak. They all agree that the loss of this variety is also a loss of parts of humanity.

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